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CLASSIFICATION [redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT [redacted]

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY	East Germany	DATE DISTR.	28 June 1955
SUBJECT	SDAG Wismut, Object 6, Auerbach	NO. OF PAGES	~~4~~ 4
PLACE ACQUIRED	[redacted]	NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	25X1
DATE OF INFO.	[redacted]	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

[redacted]

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

[redacted]

1. [redacted] The Friesen ore bunker [redacted]ined contact II ore only. Contact I ore was dressed at Tannenbergsthal without being bunkered. No further information was obtained on the planned construction of a cable car from Zobes to Friesen. The bare structure of a new building, 7 x 25 meters and 5 meters high, was located on the road from the ore bunker to Friesen village ~~at the~~ extension of the fence, about 30 to 50 meters from the guardhouse of the bunker. Work was still being done in the interior of the building, allegedly a new testing station and storage point for contact III ore, which until 13 February 1955 had not yet been shipped to Friesen. It was unknown which shafts would deliver ore to Friesen in the future and how the shipping problem would be solved. Direct shipments of contact II ore from Zobes and Bergen to Lengefeld were discontinued after the Friesen bunker had reached [redacted]worker from Lengefeld stated that about 30 railroad [redacted]ved there every week. As was repeatedly confirmed by his [redacted]I ore from Zobes and Bergen was trucked to Lengefeld. 25X1

2. Object No. 32 [redacted] As was genera[redacted] only with con[redacted] not shipped to Tannenbergsthal. The dressed concentrate [redacted]y truck in metal containers similar to fuel drums [redacted] 70 cm. in diameter. These sh[redacted] work days during the fall o[redacted] trucks, each loaded with 10[redacted] plant in the direction of A[redacted] ore containers. or

3. Object No. 31, Lengefeld
The dressing plant in Lengefeld received contact ore directly from Bergen and Zobes and probably also from Tannenbergsthal and Schneckenstein. Contact II ore from the Friesen bunker mined in Zobes and Bergen was also shipped to the Lengefeld dressing plant. It is believed that even with the [redacted] in operation, most of the contact III ore will still [redacted]d from Friesen to Lengefeld in the future.

4. [redacted]sorting station [redacted]er or not [redacted]

STATE	x	NAVY	x	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION					OSI EV	x
ARMY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI					AEC	x	[redacted]	

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and Schneckenstein were equipped with such a station.

5. Bergen Mining District

The Bergen mining district released 50 of its miners. Some of them found employment with some local Bau Union while others were hired for uranium mining in Ronneburg/Thuringia. It was not known that any of them volunteered for the KVP. The entrance of Shaft No. 254 was located 527 meters above sea level and the entrance to digging I, 520 meters above sea level. While Shaft No. 254 was located in a slate zone at the perimeter of the Bergen granite base, digging I is located within the so-called granite base of which the upper levels were unexpectedly rich with ore. Prior to February 1955, the mining activity was concentrated at Shaft No. 254 at mining levels located 366 and 306 meters above sea level and at digging I located 420 meters above sea level. In Shaft No. 254 stope mining was concentrated on seam 151. The seam had two working faces, one on the mining level located 366 meters above sea level in drift 151 (named ~~so~~ after the seam) and the other one on the mining level located 306 meters above sea level in drift [redacted]

6. Ore produc[redacted]t:

	[redacted]54	January 1955
Contact II ore	1,[redacted]s	1,[redacted]
Contact II ore	120 tons	
Contact [redacted]		

Althoug[redacted]ced of gall[redacted] were st[redacted]trative tricks, however, mad[redacted]

7. [redacted] collecting station was operated by about 10 Soviet soldiers [redacted]hift. These soldiers wore various-colored epaulets, were [redacted]uenbach near Auerbach and probably belonged to various units [redacted]his area. The soldiers registered the boxes hauled up from [redacted]mes, made the radiometric measurements, supervised the loading and shipping, and were also in charge of the maintenance of the radiometric instruments and equipment of the station.

8. Zobes Uranium Mines

In January 1955, the Zobes Combine released about 600 of 4,000 miners. The released miners were offered employment either in the uranium mines in the Ronneburg/Thuringia area, or with local Bau-Union firms or the KVP. Most of the miners accepted jobs with a Bau-Union near their residence, and only a few joined the KVP. In the beginning of the year, the Zobes mining district was divided into two independent combines, both being part of Object No. 6. Combine No. 277 in Zobes included the Shafts Nos. 294, 320, the old Central Shaft No. 354, and shaft No. 277 but had no exploration shafts. Combine No. 362 was named after the newly sunk Central Shaft No. 362. By February 1955, the so-called old Central Shaft No. 354 had been sunk to sea level. In December 1954, the new Shaft No. 362 was sunk another 70 meters. The cross section of the shaft was still 4.5 x 4 meters - 20 square meters and was calculated for four mine cages. Shaft No. 277 was to be enlarged in section, to ease the overloaded haulage of the combine.

9. It was believed that the mining at Zobes had reached its maximum output. During the months of December 1954 and January 1955, the production remained the same:

Contact III ore	about 12 to 15 crates
Contact II ore	about 2,000 tons
Contact I ore	about 10,000 tons

No information was obtained on the mining of contact IV ore, pitchblende. For larger quantities of solid ore and contact IV ore, the miners immediately paid up to 200 DME per crate.

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10. Schneckenstein Combine and Tannenbergsthal District

The Schneckenstein Combine included the following shafts:

No. 241, also called Mai-Shaft
No. 252, also called Jugend-Shaft
No. 244
No. 243, also called See-Shaft
No. 344, also called Walde-Shaft

[redacted] at 60-meter intervals, and as in Zobes, had [redacted] intervals. In a conversation with a [redacted] sor [redacted] that the shafts of the Schneckenstein [redacted] 600 meters. Geologically, the Schnecken- [redacted] with an incline of about 40 degrees. [redacted] major handicaps [redacted] located in a slate [redacted] installation of [redacted]

11. Schoenbrunn Geological Experimental Shaft

The shaft included a number of diggings and boreholes to explore the geological structure of the mining area of Object No. 6. Most of them were located around the Zobes Combine.

a. Schoenbrunn [redacted], closed since June 1954;
b. Old galler[redacted] long time;
c. Digging 57 [redacted] xperimental;
d. Digging 58 [redacted] erimental;
e. Digging 19, north of [redacted] ral station and administration of the geological installations of Object No. 6 were located here;
f. Digging 37, west of Bergen, previously belong[redacted] experimental; planned
g. Digging 60, only projected in the vicinity of [redacted]
h. Digging 61, between Auerbach and Rodewisch, [redacted]
i. Digging 62, between Auerbach and Rodewisch, still [redacted]

Three bore holes were located near digging 37 and 59 in the direction of the Zobes mining area to explore the southern part of a rather rich seam near Zobes. The activities were discontinued at this place and no information was received on any additional borings which were possibly made in this area.

1. [redacted] Comment: As received. Possibly the area of the shaft was 18 a square meters to 20 square meters 25X1

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SUBJECT SDAG Wismut, Object 6, Auerbach

NO. OF PAGES 2

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1. Friesen Ore Bunker

The Friesen ore bunker contained contact II ore only. Contact I ore was dressed at Tannenbergsthal without being bunkered. No further information was obtained on the planned construction of a cable car from Zobes to Friesen. The bare structure of a new building, 7 x 25 meters and 5 meters high, was located on the road from the ore bunker to Friesen village at the extension of the fence, about 30 to 50 meters from the guardhouse of the bunker. Work was still being done in the interior of the building, allegedly a new testing station and storage point for contact III ore, which until 13 February 1955 had not yet been shipped to Friesen. It was unknown which shafts would deliver ore to Friesen in the future and how the shipping problem would be solved. Direct shipments of contact II ore from Zobes and Bergen to Lengefeld were discontinued after the Friesen bunker had reached its full capacity. A worker from Lengefeld stated that about 30 railroad carloads of ore arrived there every week. As was repeatedly confirmed by his colleagues, contact III ore from Zobes and Bergen was trucked to Lengefeld.

2. Object No. 32 in Tannenbergsthal

As was generally assumed, Object No. 32 in Tannenbergsthal was supplied only with contact I ore. The ore was trucked there from Bergen, Tannenbergsthal, Schneckenstein, and presumably also from Zobes. Contact II and III ores were definitely not shipped to Tannenbergsthal. The dressed concentrate was shipped away by truck in metal containers similar to fuel drums, 60 to 70 cm. in diameter. These shipments left in the direction of Aue. On two work days during the fall of 1954, it was noticed that a column of 7 or 8 trucks, each loaded with 10 to 15 of these drums of ore, left the dressing plant in the direction of Aue. A Soviet soldier sat on each truck of the ore containers.

3. Object No. 31, Lengefeld

The dressing plant in Lengefeld received contact ore directly from Bergen and Zobes and probably also from Tannenbergsthal and Schneckenstein. Contact II ore from the Friesen bunker mined in Zobes and Bergen was also shipped to the Lengefeld dressing plant. It is believed that even with the new installation in Friesen in operation, most of the contact III ore will still be shipped from Friesen to Lengefeld in the future.

4. The Bergen mining district had no ore-sorting station for automatic or manual operation. It was unknown whether or not Zobes, Tannenbergsthal,

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STATE	x	NAVY	#x	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION							OSI EV	x
ARMY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI						AEC	cc		

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and Schneckenstein were equipped with such a station.

5. Bergen Mining District

The Bergen mining district released 50 of its miners. Some of them found employment with some local Bau Union while others were hired for uranium mining in Ronneburg/Thuringia. It was not known that any of them volunteered for the KVP. The entrance of Shaft No. 254 was located 527 meters above sea level and the entrance to digging I, 520 meters above sea level. While Shaft No. 254 was located in a slate zone at the perimeter of the Bergen granite base, digging I is located within the so-called granite base of which the upper levels were unexpectedly rich with ore. Prior to February 1955, the mining activity was concentrated at Shaft No. 254 at mining levels located 366 and 306 meters above sea level and at digging I located 420 meters above sea level. In Shaft No. 254 stope mining was concentrated on seam 151. The seam had two working faces, one on the mining level located 366 meters above sea level in drift 151 (named after the seam) and the other one on the mining level located 306 meters above sea level in drift No. 158a, which ran parallel to drift No. 151 but was only half as long. Experts believe that if seam No. 151 is not so rich as expected, the mines in Bergen district will probably be exhausted in six months.

6. Ore production figures of the Bergen district:

	December 1954	January 1955
Contact II ore	1,500 crates	1,500 crates
Contact II ore	120 tons	120 tons
Contact I ore	400 tons	400 tons

Although the production had not dropped, it will depend upon resources of gallery No. 151. Bonuses of two to five DME were still promised for one box of grade III ore. By administrative tricks, however, much less was actually paid.

7. The Bergen ore collecting station was operated by about 10 Soviet soldiers in each work shift. These soldiers wore various-colored epaulets, were quartered in Gruenbach near Auerbach and probably belonged to various units stationed in this area. The soldiers registered the boxes hauled up from the mines, made the radiometric measurements, supervised the loading and shipping, and were also in charge of the maintenance of the radiometric instruments and equipment of the station.

8. Zobes Uranium Mines

In January 1955, the Zobes Combine released about 600 of 4,000 miners. The released miners were offered employment either in the uranium mines in the Ronneburg/Thuringia area, or with local Bau-Union firms or the KVP. Most of the miners accepted jobs with a Bau-Union near their residence, and only a few joined the KVP. In the beginning of the year, the Zobes mining district was divided into two independent combines, both being part of Object No. 6. Combine No. 277 in Zobes included the Shafts Nos. 294, 320, the old Central Shaft No. 354, and shaft No. 277 but had no exploration shafts. Combine No. 362 was named after the newly sunk Central Shaft No. 362. By February 1955, the so-called old Central Shaft No. 354 had been sunk to sea level. In December 1954, the new Shaft No. 362 was sunk another 70 meters. The cross section of the shaft was still 4.5 x 4 meters = 20 square meters and was calculated for four mine cages. Shaft No. 277 was to be enlarged in section, to ease the overloaded haulage of the combine.

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10. Schneckenstein Combine and Tannenbergsthal District

The Schneckenstein Combine included the following shafts:

No. 241, also called Mai-Shaft
No. 252, also called Jugend-Shaft
No. 244
No. 243, also called Sac-Shaft
No. 344, also called Weld-Shaft

The mining levels were located at 60-meter intervals, and as in Zobes, had intermediate levels at 30-meter intervals. In a conversation with a worker, it was recently learned that the shafts of the Schneckenstein Combine had been sunk to about 600 meters. Geologically, the Schneckenstein Combine had rather low galleries with an incline of about 40 degrees. This made mining very difficult and represented one of the major handicaps in Schneckenstein. All the Schneckenstein mines were located in a slate area. Shaft No. 181 was the main installation of the independent Tannenbergsthal district.

11. Schoenbrunn Geological Experimental Shaft

The shaft included a number of diggings and boreholes to explore the geological structure of the mining area of Object No. 6. Most of them were located around the Zobes Combine.

a. Schoenbrunn Shaft, former digging 56, closed since June 1954;
b. Old gallery in Pirk, exhausted for a long time;
c. Digging 57 near Wetzelsgruen, still experimental;
d. Digging 58 near Thossfell, still experimental;
e. Digging 19, north of Zobes; the central station and administration of the geological installations of Object No. 6 were located here;
f. Digging 37 west of Bergen, previously belonging to Bergen, still experimental; planned
g. Digging 60, only projected in the vicinity of Mechelgruen;
h. Digging 61, between Auerbach and Rodewisch, still experimental;
i. Digging 62, between Auerbach and Rodewisch, still experimental.

Three bore holes were located near digging 37 and 59 in the direction of the Zobes mining area to explore the southern part of a rather rich seam near Zobes. The activities were discontinued at this place and no information was received on any additional borings which were possibly made in this area.

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